

FIG.1

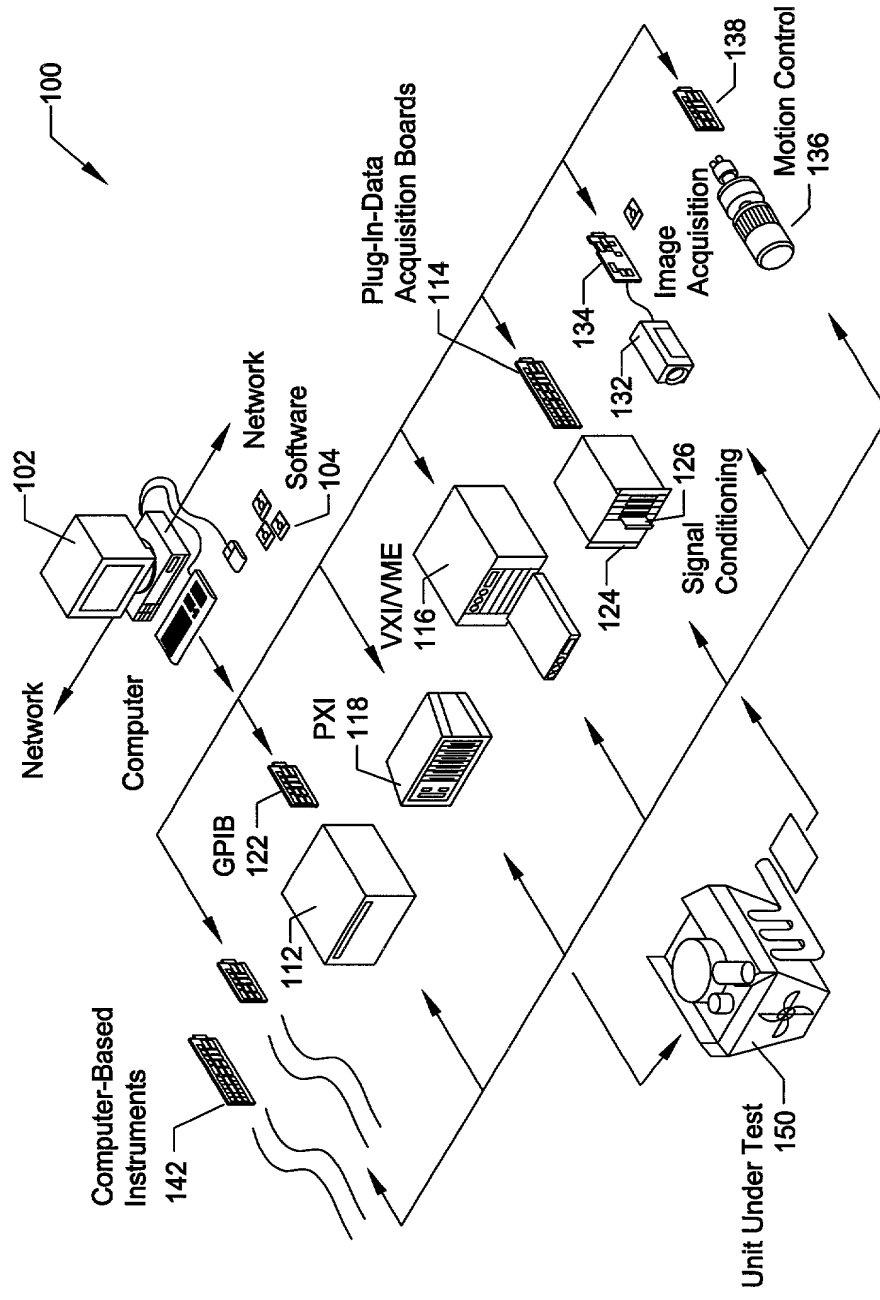


FIG. 2A

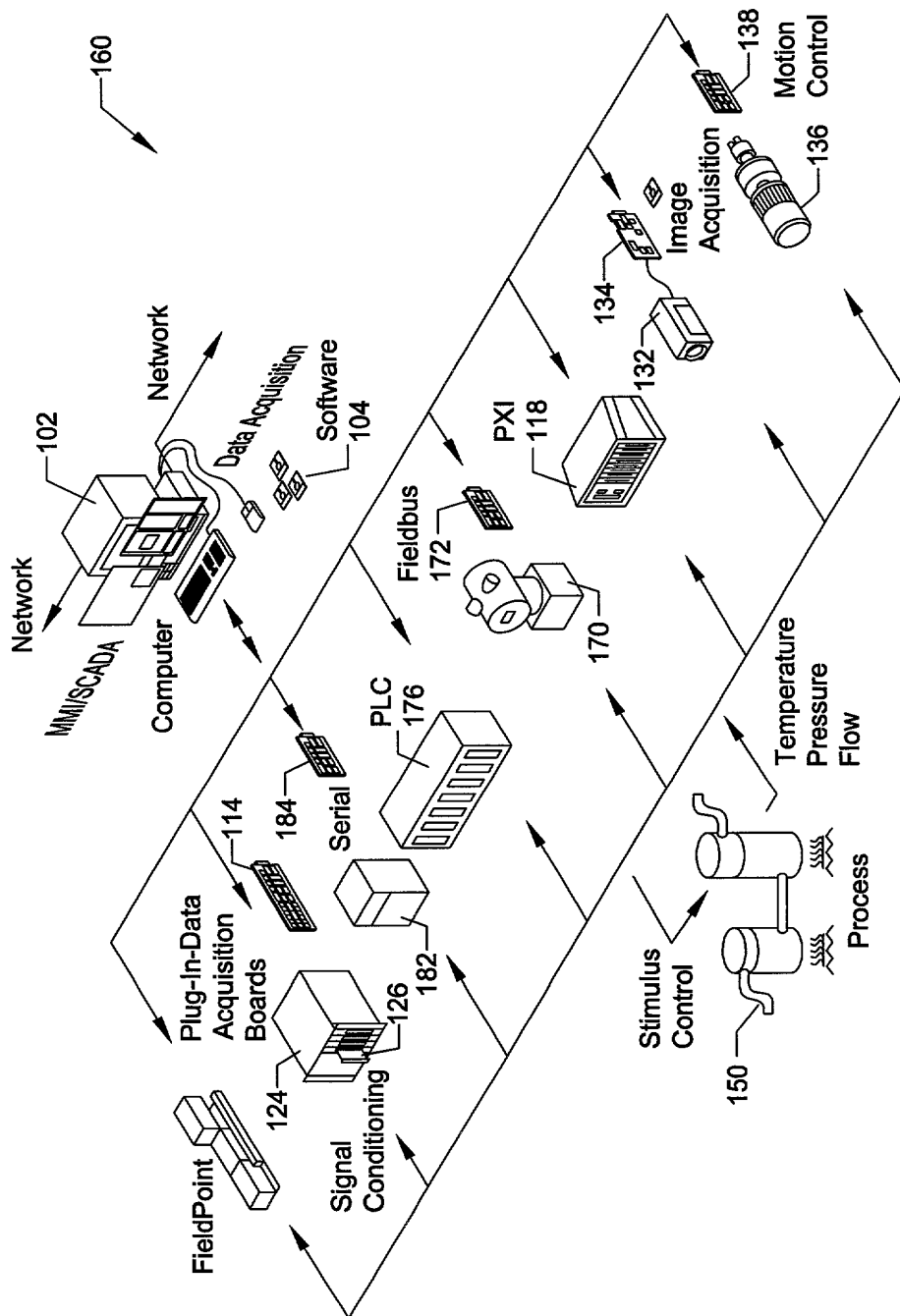


FIG. 2B

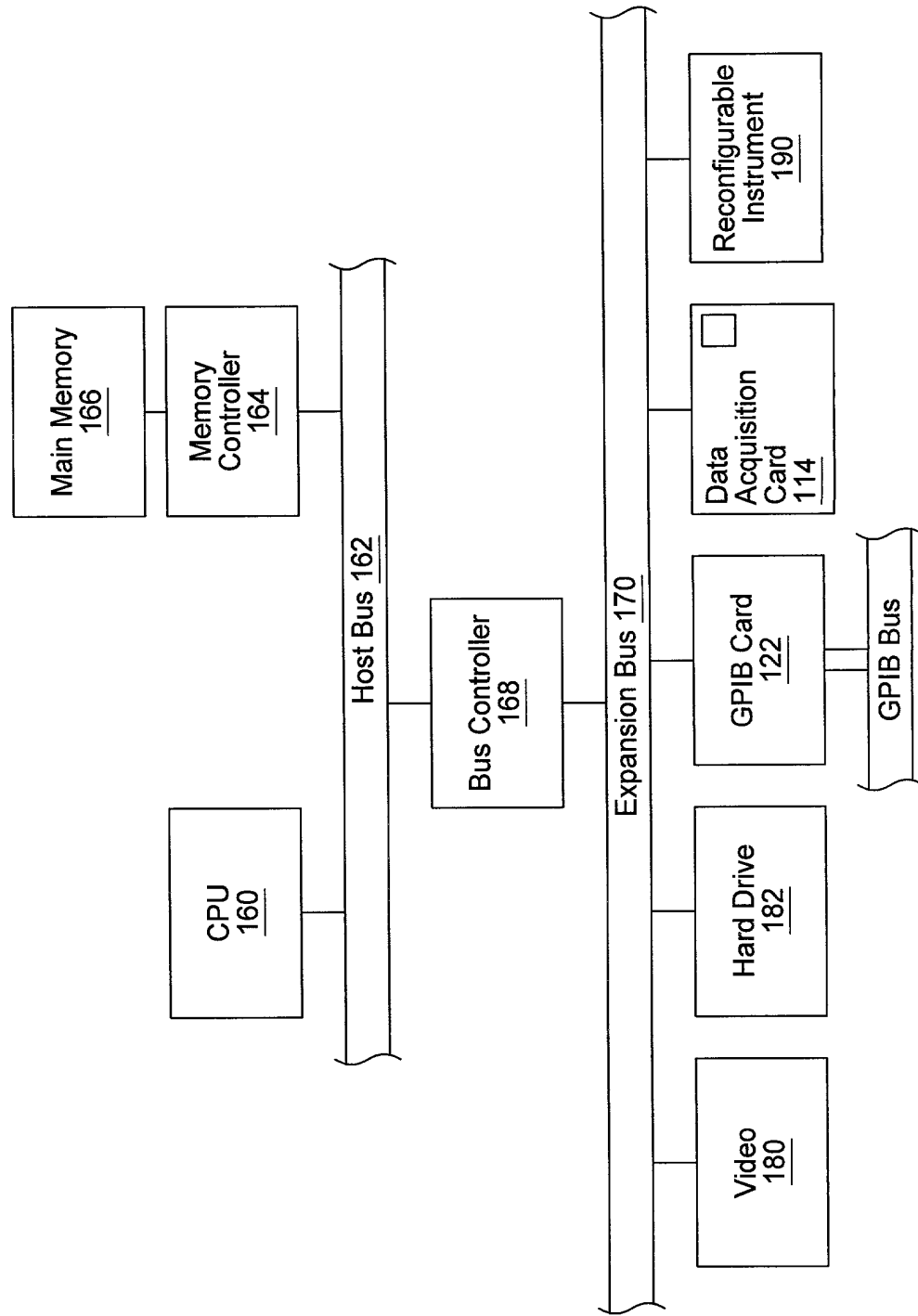


FIG. 3

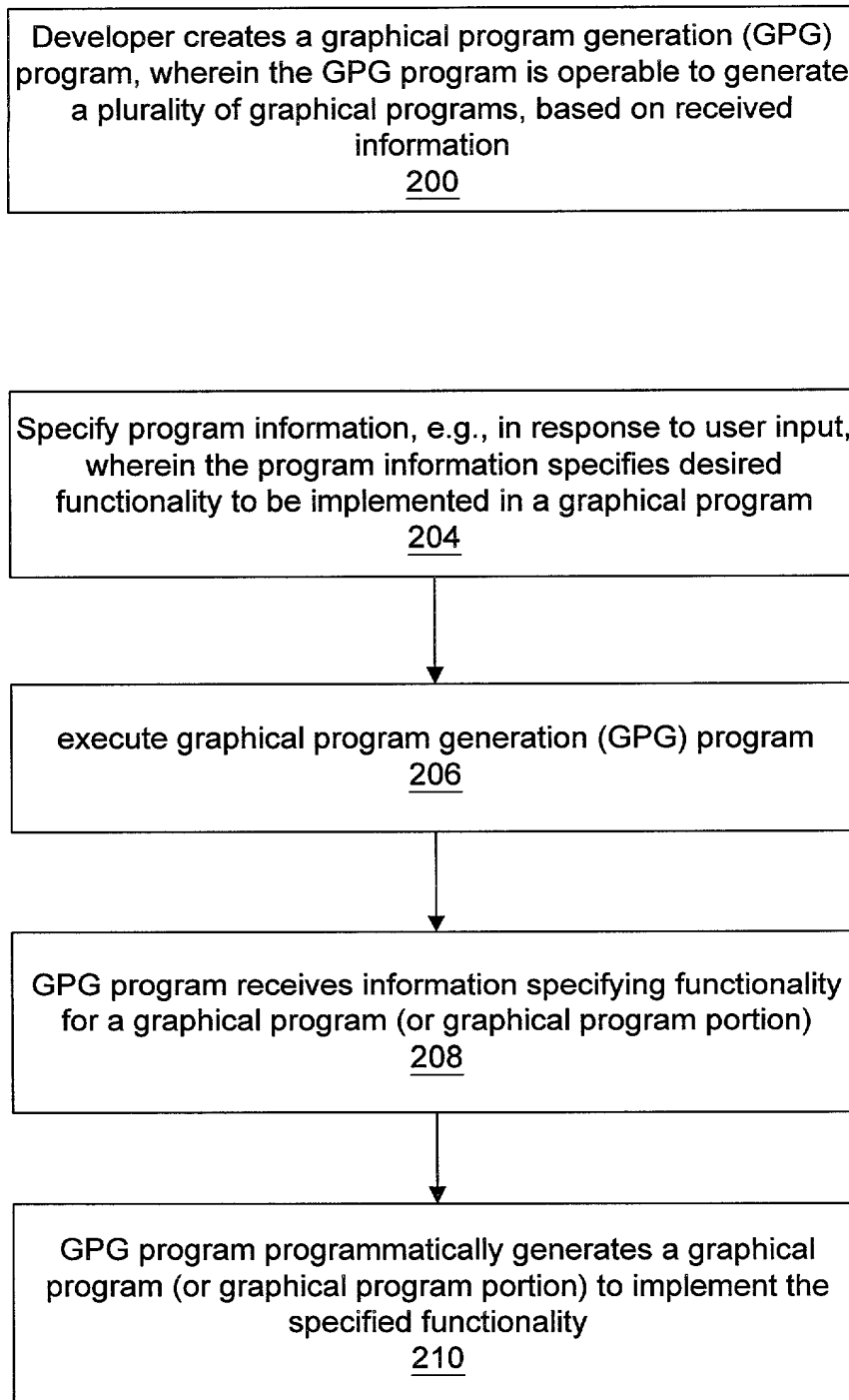


FIG. 4

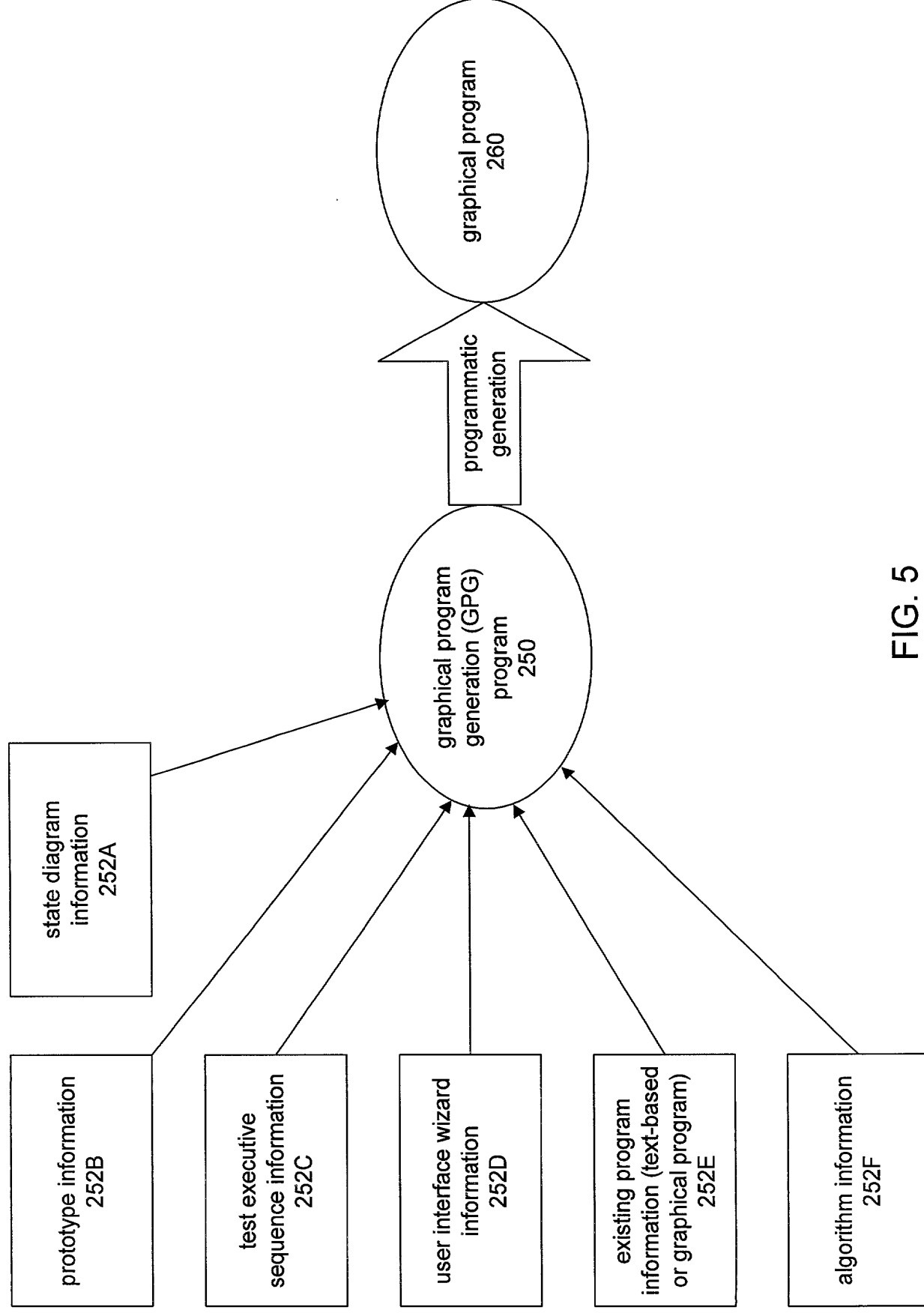


FIG. 5

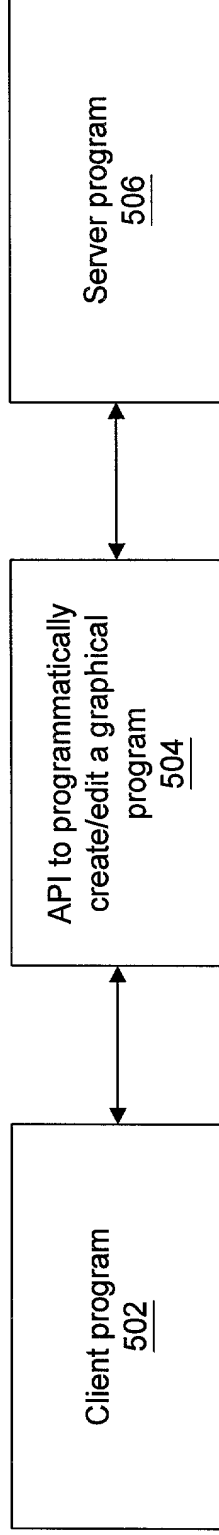


FIG. 6

Open Application Reference Node

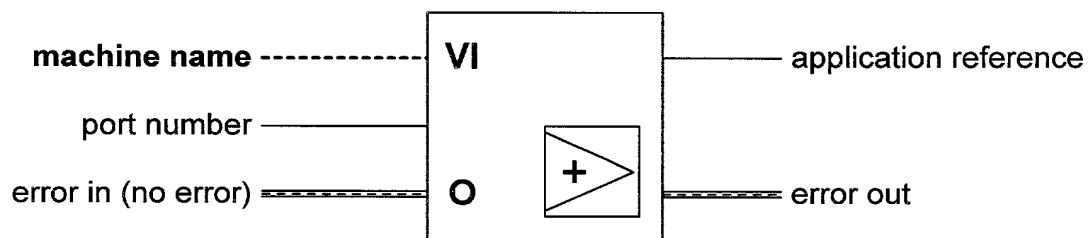


FIG. 7

Open VI Reference Node

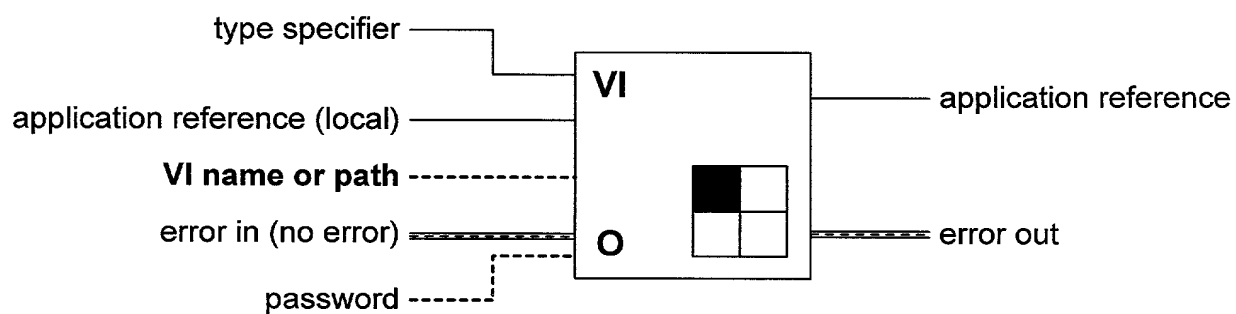


FIG. 8

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged horizontally. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements in x ' with major ticks at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 120. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around n , and the peak frequency increases.

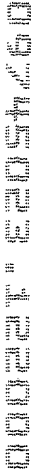


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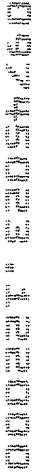


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New VI Object Reference Node

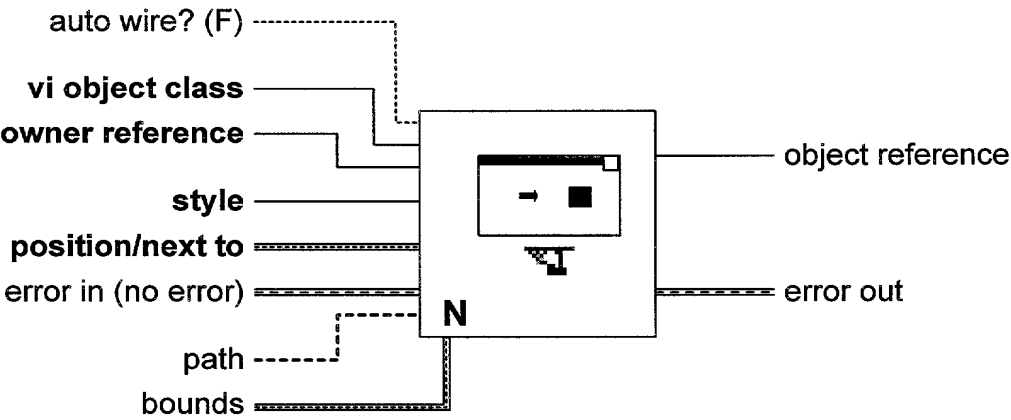


FIG. 11

Upcast Reference Node

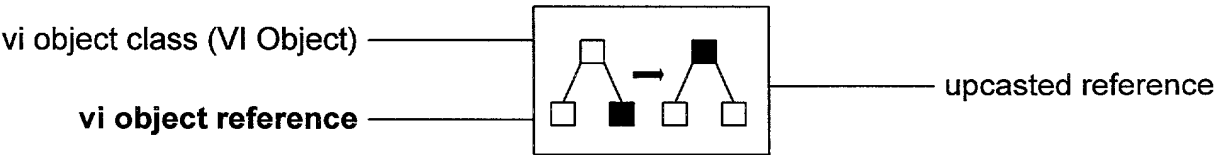


FIG. 12

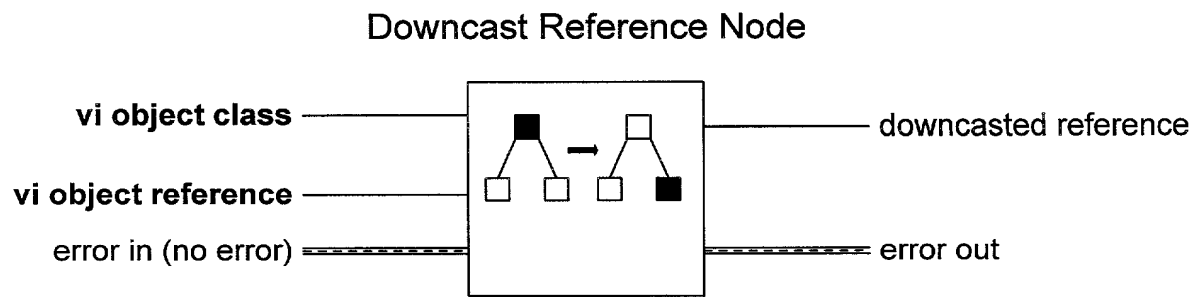


FIG. 13

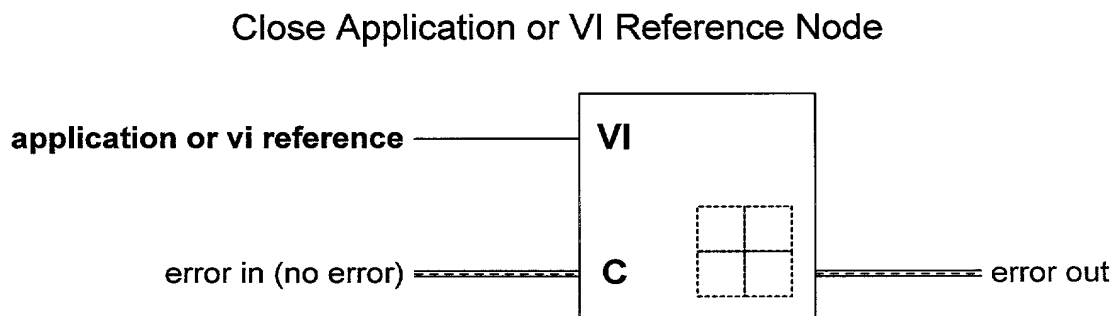


FIG. 14

Call By Reference Node

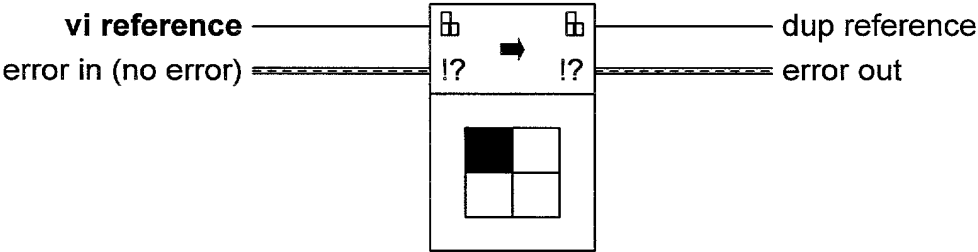


FIG. 15

Property Node

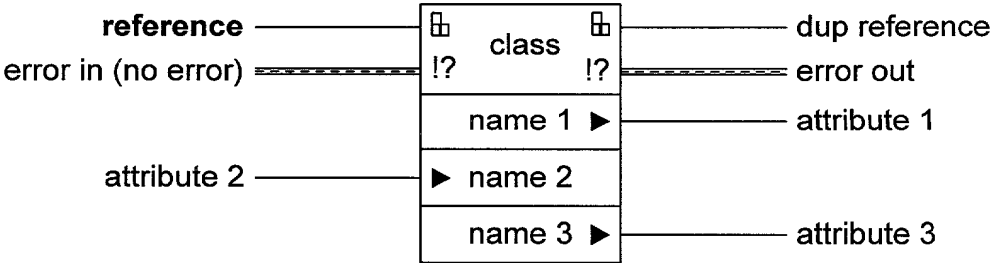


FIG. 16

Invoke Node

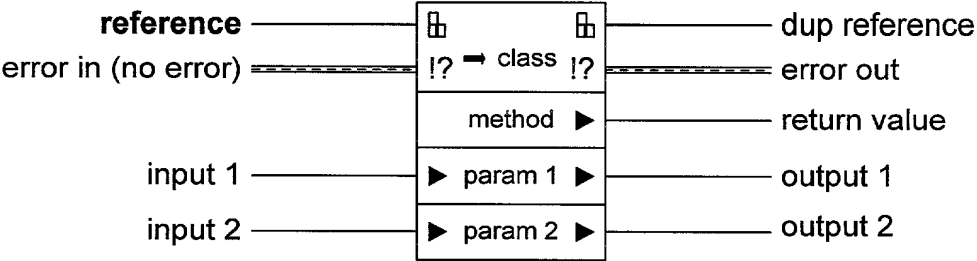
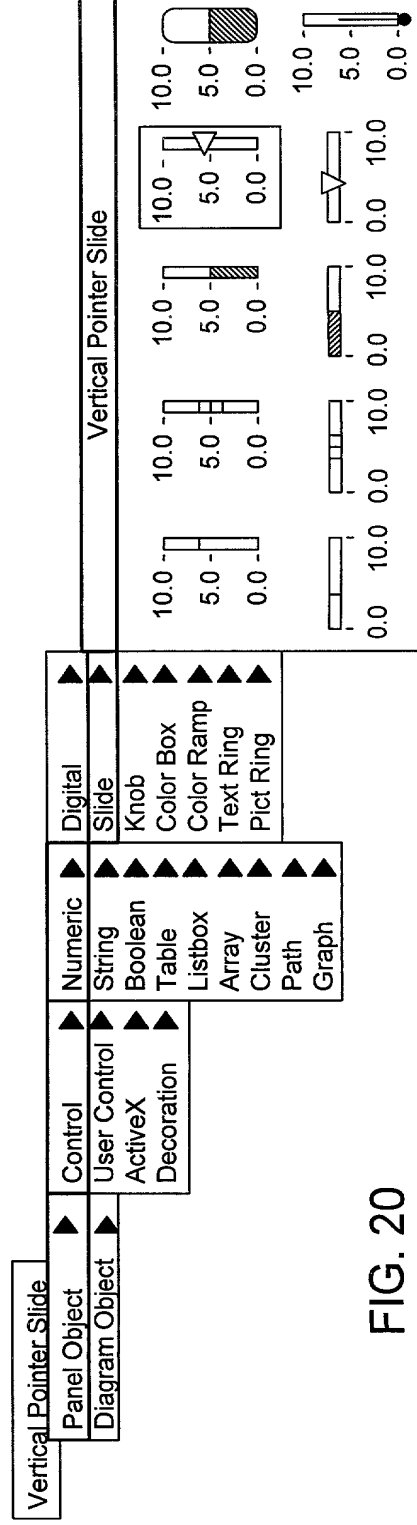
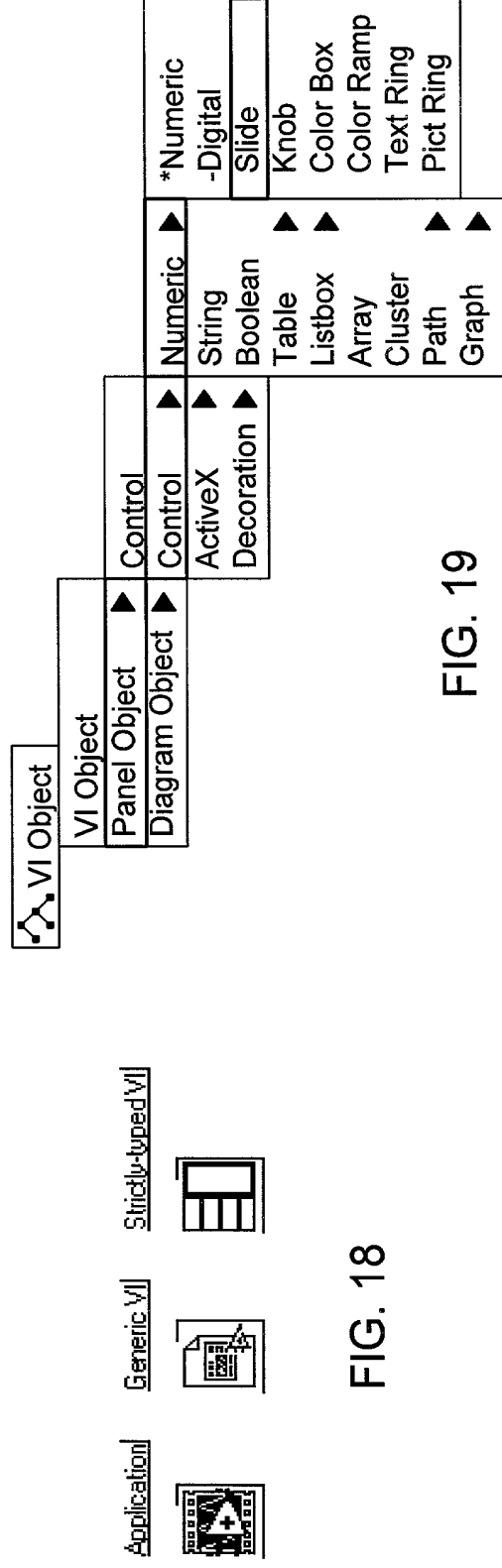


FIG. 17



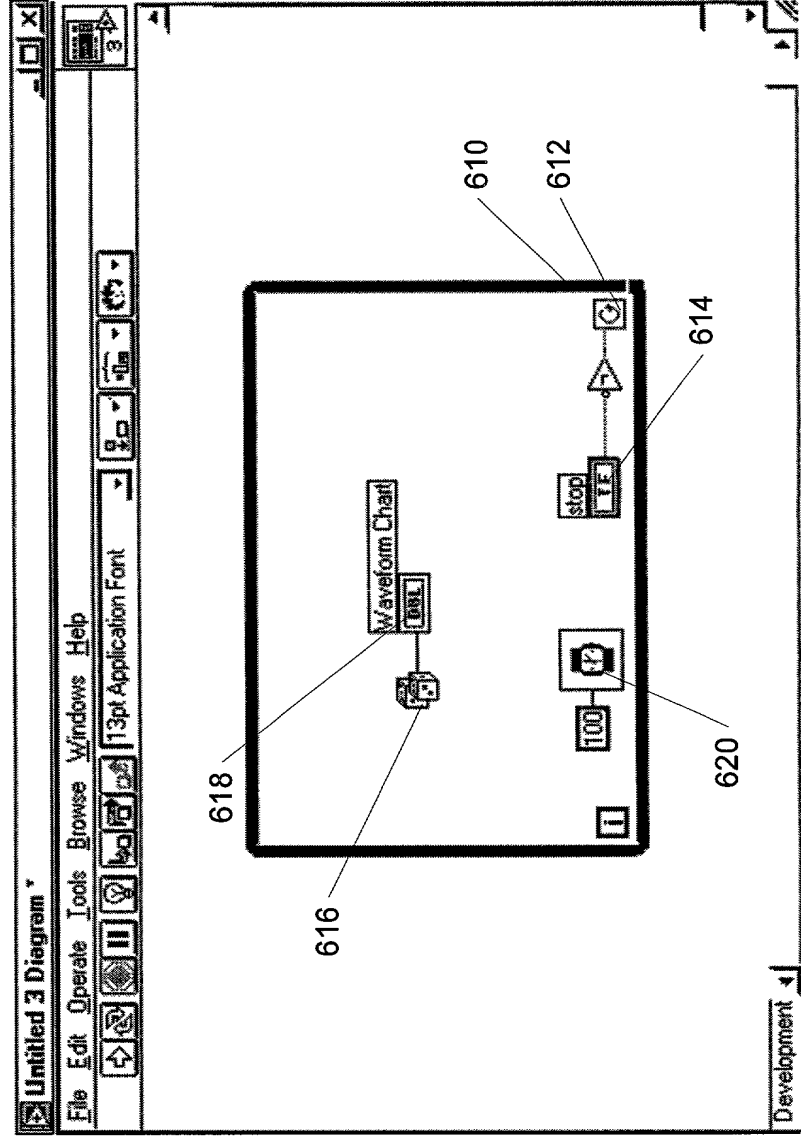


FIG. 22

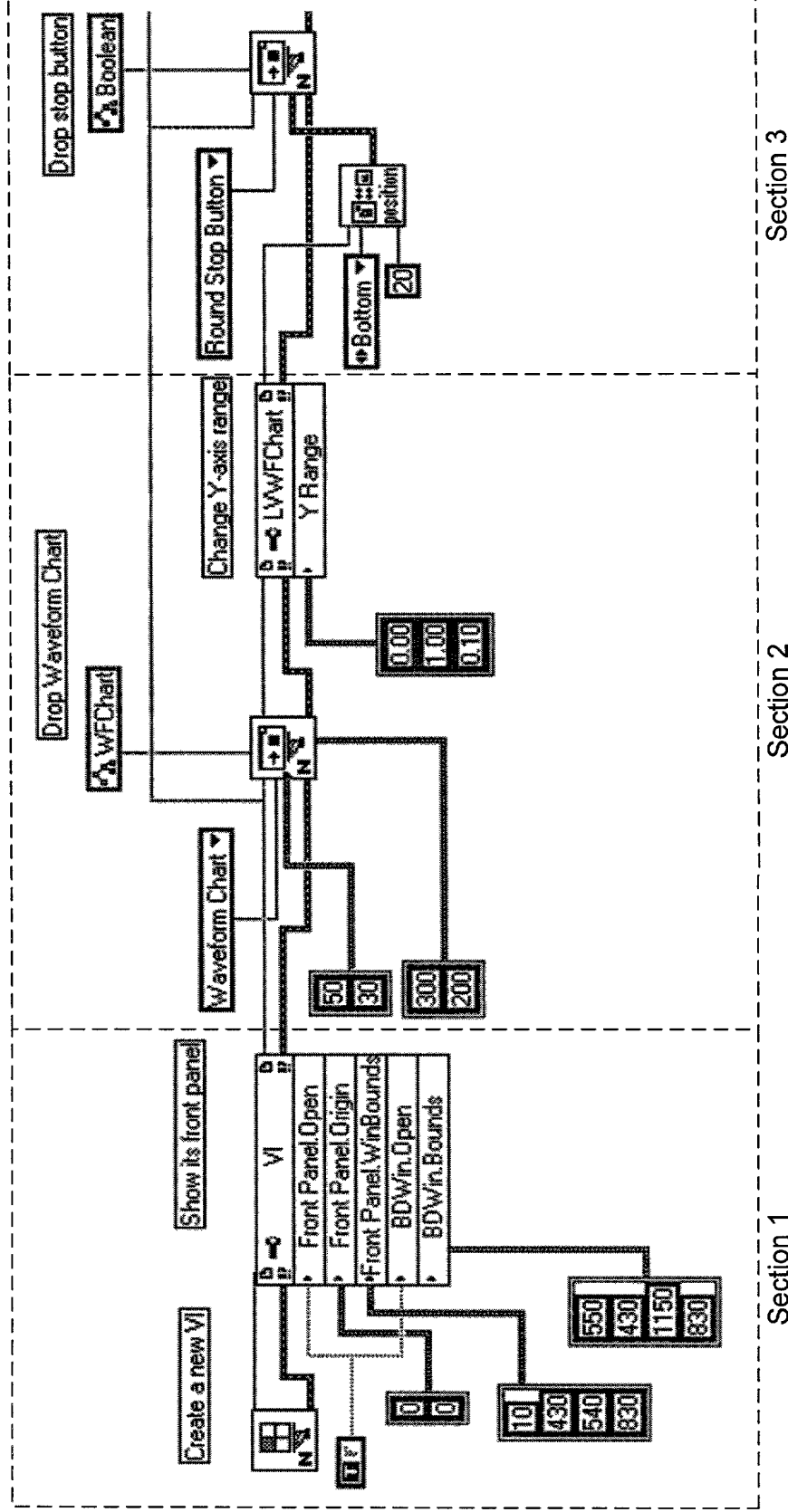


FIG. 23A

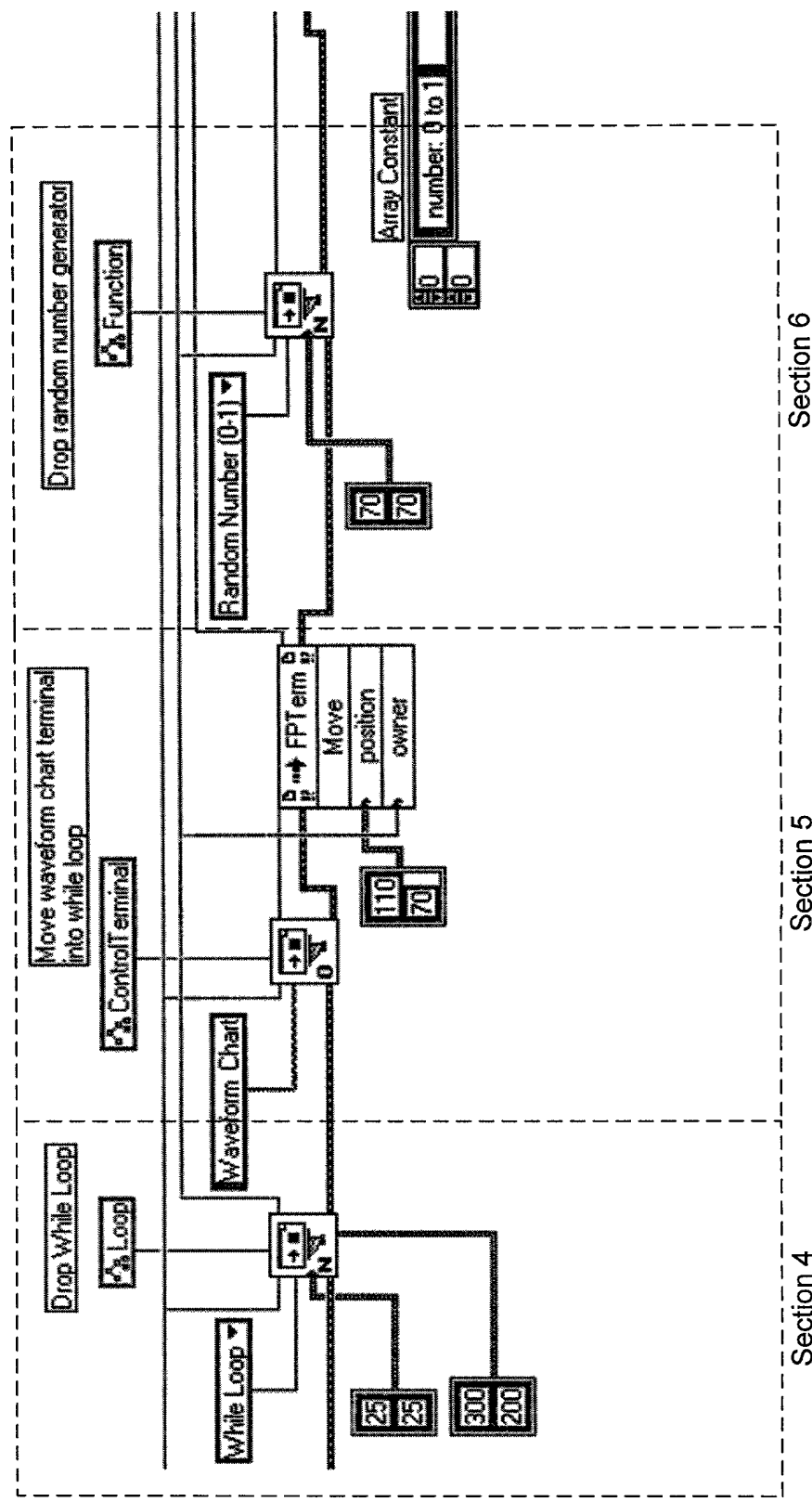


FIG.23B
(Continued)

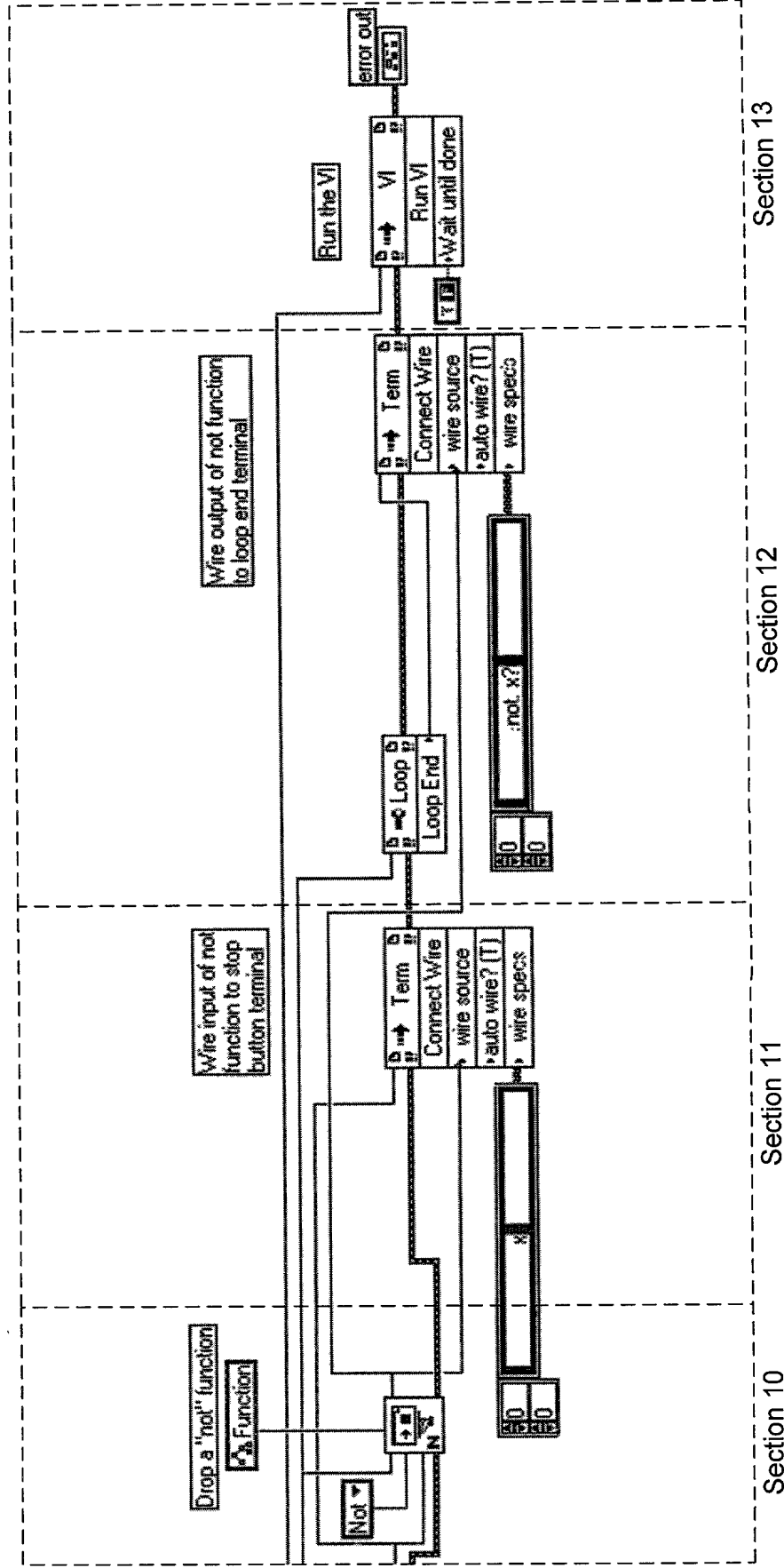


FIG. 23D
(Continued)